Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1983-84

Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission

85-4234/

The Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission

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Letters Of Transmittal

Saskatchewan

Minister of Health

Legislative Building
Regina, Canada
S4S 0B3

June 30, 1984

To the Honourable F. W. Johnson,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

Pursuant to Section 11(2) of *The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan Act*, I respectfully submit, for your consideration, the Annual Report of The Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

Graham Taylor,
Minister of Health.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission

3475 Albert Street
Regina, Canada
S4S 6X6

June 30, 1984

To the Honourable Graham Taylor
Minister of Health.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

It is my honour to present, on behalf of The Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission, the Annual Report and audited financial statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

Saul Cohen, M.D.
Chairman

Highlights of the Alcoholism Commission for 1983-84

— The Board of the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan instituted an Editorial Committee. This Committee in cooperation with the third party agencies of the Commission, developed a "Program Guidelines Manual" outlining guidelines for the operation and development of addiction services (including social setting detoxication agencies, inpatient treatment agencies, and outpatient and community education agencies) as well as board and staff roles within addiction agencies. These guidelines will be used by the third party agencies and the Commission in the delivery of services to the general public.

— The Commission provided a grant to Globe Theatre for the development of a lifestyle oriented play suitable for the Globe Theatre provincial school tour. This play, "The Good Life", was performed to Divisions III and IV students throughout the province. A guidebook for educators was prepared by Commission staff to accompany the play and to assist educators in reinforcing the concepts included in the play.

— A Solvent Abuse Conference was sponsored by the Alcoholism Commission as a result of a recommendation of the Chief Coroner for the Province of Saskatchewan following investigation into two deaths of young people in 1983 due to abuse of solvents. The conference was attended by approximately 150 representatives of government departments, organizations and agencies involved in health, social service, justice, education and native concerns.

— A comprehensive community and health region profile was developed for alcohol-related arrests, health services and hospital separations for the 1982 calendar year.

— A statistical profile report was developed for all clients receiving treatment at the Commission's rehabilitation facilities in 1982-83.

— The Board of the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan during 1983-84 instituted a policy of holding several of their monthly meetings outside the cities of Regina and Saskatoon. During the visit to the respective centres, time was taken to tour alcohol and drug abuse facilities in the area and meet with local personnel. The areas visited during 1983-84 included Swift Current and North Battleford.

— The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan continues to be concerned regarding the increased demands from youth for the services offered by the Commission. With a decrease in the average age of clients and an increase in the polyuse of drugs, the Commission is increasing its efforts to provide prevention, intervention and rehabilitation services to youth.

— The second annual Interagency Meeting including all funded agencies and the Alcoholism Commission was held in Saskatoon in May.

— The Commission held an "All Staff" seminar in February. The objective of the seminar was to enable staff, at every level, to participate, discuss and share concerns relevant to the Commission as a whole.

Chairman's Statement

The 1983-84 fiscal year has been an exciting year for the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan. The year has seen the establishment of two new funded agencies, the use of new approaches to address old problems, the recognition of new problems, and a general increase in the profile of the Commission.

In October of 1983 a conference on alcohol and drug abuse, partially sponsored by the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan, was held for health and related professionals. Two hundred doctors, nurses, social workers and psychologists attended from throughout Saskatchewan. This was a full two-day conference which drew upon distinguished nationally recognized experts and local resource persons from a variety of disciplines.

As a result of the lack of universal guidelines for the delivery of treatment services, the Board of the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan instituted an editorial committee to deal with the issue. The committee, in cooperation with the third party agencies of the Commission, developed a Program Guidelines Manual outlining guidelines for the operation and development of addictions services. These guidelines will be used by the third party agencies and the Commission in the delivery of services to the general public.

An innovative approach used by the Commission during the year was the provision of a grant to Globe Theatre for the development of an alcohol and other drug lifestyle oriented play suitable for the Globe Theatre provincial school tour. This play "The Good Life" was performed to Division III and IV students throughout the province. A guidebook for educators was prepared by Commission staff to accompany the play and to assist educators in reinforcing the concepts included in the play. An evaluation study has been conducted to investigate the usefulness of the play as a vehicle for delivering drug and alcohol related information to students.

A Solvent Abuse Conference was sponsored by the Alcoholism Commission as a result of a recommendation of the Chief Coroner for the Province of Saskatchewan, Dr. Stewart MacMillan, following investigation into two deaths of young people during 1983 as a result of solvent abuse. The conference was attended by approximately 150 representatives of government departments, organizations and agencies involved in health, social service, justice, education and Native concerns.

Another 'first' for the Commission was the development of a comprehensive community and health region profile for alcohol-related arrests, health services and hospital separations. This profile will prove to be very useful in the determination of priorities in the establishment of treatment outlets in various regions of Saskatchewan. In addition, a statistical profile report was developed for all clients receiving treatment in the Commission's rehabilitation facilities during 1982/83.

The Board of the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan during 1983-84 instituted the policy of holding several of their monthly meetings outside the cities of Regina and Saskatoon. During the visit to their respective centres, time was taken to tour alcohol and drug abuse facilities in the area and meet with local and community groups. Areas visited during 1983/84 included Swift Current and North Battleford.

During these visits a free flowing dialogue was carried on between the Board members of the Commission in a round table discussion with various community participants in a general overview and discussion of the needs of each region and their diverse interests. Certainly the main message the Board received in the above areas was the lack of awareness of the public at large about the problems related to alcohol and drugs, insufficient manpower and insufficient cooperation between diverse groups.

It was most gratifying for the Board members to see the results of the Calder Mini-Course graduates who are providing much needed support systems in the various regions which the Board visited. It simply proves that there are creative forces in our community who can be part of a workable network of resource people. Certainly there can never be enough manpower supplied by agencies such as the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan to meet all the demands that are made throughout the province.

The main message that the Board brought to the various communities which they visited was that the responsibility in the area of alcohol and drug dependencies should be looked upon as a collective community responsibility in the carrying and sharing of information and the utilization of the resources that are available in the various communities.

The Alcoholism Commission's Board of Directors has a policy of holding 50 per cent of its regular meetings in locations outside the major centres of Regina and Saskatoon. Here board members and executive staff disembark for a meeting in a northern location.

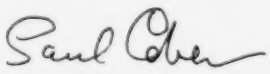
The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan continues to be concerned regarding the demands from youth for services offered by the Commission. With a decrease in the average overall age of clients and an increase in the polyuse of drugs, the Commission is increasing its efforts to provide prevention, intervention and rehabilitation services to youth.

The second annual Interagency Meeting was held in Saskatoon in May and included representatives from all funded agencies and the Board of the Commission. This meeting provided the board and funded agencies with the opportunity to discuss issues of mutual concern.

The Commission held an All-Staff Seminar in February. The objective of the seminar was to enable staff to participate, discuss and share concerns relevant to the Commission as a whole. The opportunity for the staff to meet and discuss with colleagues from other sections of the Commission resulted in many positive suggestions regarding the operation of the Commission being provided to management.

Following the resignation and move of our Executive Director, Brian Kearns, to Edmonton, the Board set up a Search Committee to begin the selection process for a new Executive Director. Following an assessment of candidates, Mr. Howard B. Greenstein was selected and appointed to be our new Executive Director, commencing his duties as of September 1, 1984. A special thanks goes to Ken MacDonald (Health), John Ursan (a former member of the Board) Sister Therese Roddy and Jim Travaglini for their enthusiasm and support in the selection process.

In closing, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Board for their excellent performance as Board members during which time they have given their time and talent freely. A special thanks goes to Elaine Scott who acted very capably in the post of Acting Executive Director between February and September, 1984. I also wish to thank all the staff members of the Alcoholism Commission and the funded agencies for their support of the Board of the Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan and look forward to your continued support in the coming year.



Saul Cohen, M.D.
Chairman of the Board
Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan

Members of the Board

As of March 31st, 1984

The Hon. E. M. Culliton
Honorary Chairman
Regina

Dr. S. Cohen
Chairman
Regina

Mr. G. Loewen
Regina

Mrs. C. Skelton
Harris

Mr. M. Gusway
Regina

Sister B. Gallinger
Humboldt

Dr. R. J. Webb
Melfort

Mrs. B. McKnight
Wartime

Mr. D. Bleakney
Turtleford

Mrs. M. Myers
Hughton

Mr. J. Travaglini
Saskatoon

Sister T. Roddy
Estevan

Mr. H. Delorme
Broadview

History

The Bureau on Alcoholism, which preceded the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission, was established in 1953 under the administration of the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. Reflecting a growing perception of alcoholism as a health problem with social implications, responsibility for the Bureau was shifted to the Department of Public Health during the 1965-66 fiscal year. In July 1967, the Culliton Report (Report of the Special Committee on Alcoholism to the Minister of Public Health) recommended the establishment of a commission on alcoholism and, as a result of this report, *The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan Act* was passed in 1968.

Historical Developments

1969 Funding of Myers House, Regina (a residence for clients attending the Regina Rehabilitation Centre) and Hope Haven, Saskatoon (a halfway house which is now called Crysler Residence).

1972 Establishment of Calder Rehabilitation Centre, Saskatoon. Initial funding of the Native Alcohol Council Rehabilitation Centre (N.A.C.) in Prince Albert, the Core Fieldwork Program (a community service program aimed to provide education, assessment, referral and follow-up services to Saskatchewan Natives) as well as a detox program in Saskatoon (Larson House).

1973 Establishment of N.A.C. Rehabilitation Centre, Saskatoon.

1974 Community Services Division established. Establishment of N.A.C. Rehabilitation Centre, Regina.

1975 Funding of detox centres in Moose Jaw (Angus Campbell Centre), Lloydminster (Thorpe Recovery Centre) and establishment of Gusway-Gerry Residence, Regina.

1979 Funding of out-patient centres in Prince Albert (Prince Albert Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse), Yorkton (Parkland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Society) and Kindersley (Danny Fisher Centre).

1980 Transfer of N.A.C. Rehabilitation Centres from per diem funding to grant funding. Establishment of N.A.C. outpatient centres in Prince Albert and Regina. Initiation of Impaired Driver Treatment Program and opening of St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre.

1981 Transfer of Larson House, Gusway-Gerry and Crysler Residence from per diem to grant funding. Establishment of outpatient centres in Melfort (Northeast Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse) and North Battleford (Battleford's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council).

1982 Relocation and opening of new Myers House, Regina. Realignment of alcohol programs from the Department of Northern Saskatchewan to the Alcoholism Commission. Reorganization of the Commission into Regional and Provincial Services was implemented.

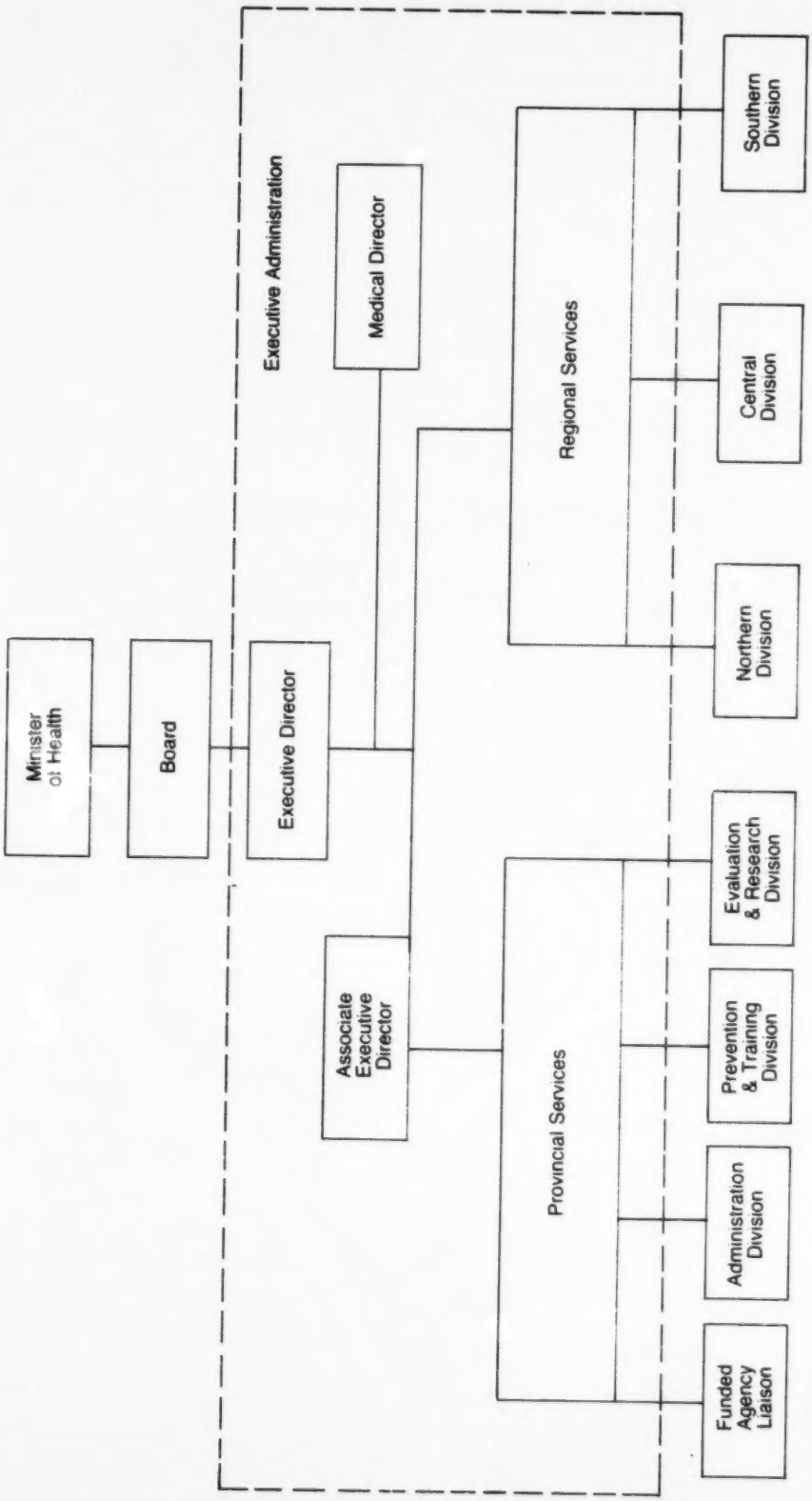
1983 Transfer from per diem to grant funding for Ile a la Crosse Rehabilitation Centre and Sandy Bay outpatient centre. Initiation of grants to La Loche outpatient (Clearwater Alcohol Rehabilitation and Education Centre, Inc.) and Cumberland House drop-in (Pine Island Crisis Centre, Inc.).

Legislative Authority

The Alcoholism Commission operates under the authority of *The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan Act* (R.S.S. 1978). The *Act* provides for at least eight and not more than twelve Commission members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The members of the Board are appointed from throughout the Province and represent many disciplines.

The Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission was created to address matters of addiction to alcohol and other drugs and is charged with providing leadership in research, prevention and treatment in the addictions field. The purpose of the Commission, therefore, is to counteract the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and other drug abuse in Saskatchewan.

Organization Chart



Objectives of the Commission

- To promote greater community awareness of the dimensions of the problem with a view to community action as well as foster and maintain healthy attitudes and behaviour patterns of the general population so as to reduce the risk of problems with alcohol and other drug use.
- To provide early intervention to identify and rectify irresponsible use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs by the population at risk so as to reduce the social and emotional costs of current behaviour and promote healthier lifestyles.
- To assist, through community-based programs and cooperation with the social and legal systems, alcoholic and other chemically dependent persons, their families and associates to cease current problematic behaviour and avoid recurrence of such behaviour.
- To increase awareness of the resources and alternatives available in Saskatchewan to deal with the problems relating to alcohol and/or other drug use, abuse and dependency.

Grants and Contracts

In 1983-84, the Commission provided grants and contracts totalling $3,421,053 for services provided by the following agencies:

Detoxication Facilities:

— Larson House, Saskatoon
— Gusway-Gerry Residence, Regina
— Angus Campbell Centre, Moose Jaw
— Walter A. "Slim" Thorpe Recovery Centre, Lloydminster

Rehabilitation Facilities:

— St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre, St. Louis
— Native Alcohol Rehabilitation Centres, Regina, Prince Albert and Saskatoon
— Ile a la Crosse Rehabilitation Centre

Community Education and Outpatient Facilities:

— Native Alcohol Council Outpatient and Crisis Centres, Prince Albert and Regina
— Yorkton Outpatient Centre
— Danny Fisher Centre, Kindersley
— Prince Albert Outpatient Centre
— Sandy Bay Rehabilitation Centre
— Clearwater Alcohol Rehabilitation Centre
— Pine Island Outpatient Centre
— Battlefords Outpatient Centre
— Melfort Outpatient Centre

Halfway House:

— Crysler Residence, Saskatoon

Others:

— Native Alcohol Council (Core Fieldwork Program)
— Community Development
— The Commission also contracted to pay operating costs for Myers House in Regina, a residence providing 24-hour supervision of clients attending the Regina Rehabilitation Centre.

Organization of the Commission

The Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission is organized into two components (effective April 1, 1982); Provincial Services and Regional Services.

Within Provincial Services, the Administration, Prevention and Training, and Evaluation and Research Divisions as well as liaison with funded agencies, form the key elements.

Within Regional Services, alcohol programs are coordinated by three divisions, North, Central and South, which are subdivided into community services and rehabilitation units.

Staff Distribution

The number of approved permanent staff on March 31, 1984 was 82 with distribution by divisions as follows:

Total	82
Executive Administration	6
Provincial Services	
Administration Division	8
Prevention and Training Division	8
Evaluation and Research	4
Regional Services	
Northern Division	6
Central Division	9
Southern Division	9
Rehabilitation (Central and Southern Divisions)	32

Executive Administration

Executive Administration is responsible for executive and professional support to the Chairman and the Board and for the direction of Commission operations. Executive Administration is also accountable for the provision of medical direction and consultation to clinical programs, the management of Provincial and Regional Services, and liaison with provincial and federal agencies.

Provincial Services

Provincial Services is responsible for providing a broad range of administrative, educational and other support services to individuals, agencies and communities. In addition to coordinating the activities of its three main divisions, Provincial Services is also responsible for funded agency liaison.

Administration Division

The Administration Division is responsible for the administrative direction and control of Commission activities including the implementation of Board policies and the funding of allied agencies. It provides centralized services for accounting and personnel needs within the Commission as well as maintaining budgetary and inventory control of Commission resources.

Prevention and Training Division

The Prevention and Training Division is a centrally-located support group with the objective of providing information, materials and resource personnel to other Commission staff and to the general public. These goals are met by using a number of established and new strategies.

Information Programs

The distribution of information is achieved through a number of strategies, one of which is to provide access to information materials such as pamphlets, brochures and other publications. During 1983-84, a number of new pamphlets, directories and resource manuals were prepared and disseminated. Due to the increased awareness of the effects of alcohol and other drug abuse among adolescents, there has been an emphasis on programming for youth. Popular information programs include:

- **The Mobile Youth Display,** now into its second full year of operation, was booked into 17 centres during the year reaching school administrators, other educators, high school peer counsellors, university students, health professionals, librarians and parents. It has proved to be an effective means of exhibiting information regarding the various resource materials for alcohol and other drug education.

- **Globe Theatre Production of "The Good Life".**

  The Commision paid Globe Theatre to develop a script for an alcohol and other drug lifestyles-oriented play suitable for the 1983-84 school tour. Aimed at Division III and IV students, the play has been booked on 76 occasions between September 1983, when it began its tour, and March 31, 1984. The tour continues until June, 1984. The Commission contributed funds for the production of this play to ensure that special music be composed for its young audience. A Guidebook for Division III and IV Educators was prepared to accompany the play and reinforce its concepts. The guide contained activities to be used both before and after viewing the play. Along with folders of pamphlets and other handout material, the Guidebook was sent to every school that had booked the play. In order to evaluate the educational effectiveness of the play and to determine the feasibility of embarking on a similar venture in the future, survey forms were developed to solicit student and educator response to the play.

- **Film Library and Displays**

  The Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission Film Lending Library continued to expand in the 1983-84 fiscal year. There was a client increase of 44.8 per cent and a 20.95 per cent increase in the number of films distributed over the previous year. Eighty-three films, 11 video tapes and 1 slide tape program were previewed and evaluations written during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

  A Film News Memo summarizing film evaluations and recommendations on alcohol and other drug materials was published bi-monthly. The Memo proved to be a valuable resource guide for interested agencies and individuals.

- **Library Services**

  During 1983-84, the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission offered a computerized literature search service, using Dialog and Bibliographic Retrieval Services (B.R.S.). The library search service was established to facilitate access to recent research in the field of addictions and related areas.

Employee Assistance Program

From its inception in 1977 up to the end of the 1983-84 fiscal year the number of employees in Saskatchewan now having access to this program has increased from approximately 12,000 to more than 110,000. During 1983-84 organizations developing programs included Saskatchewan Power Corporation and International Minerals Corporation. At present the Commission provides consultation to over 50 organizations with the demand for services increasing at a rapid rate. The program is endorsed by employer and employee groups and is seen as an excellent preventive program and intervention technique. Present trends indicate an ever increasing demand on Commission services in the future.

Referral Agent Training courses for representatives of organizations who have developed or are considering developing Employee Assistance Programs were initiated in cooperation with the Universities of Regina and Saskatchewan. A Provincial Association of Employee Assistance Program Administrators and Counsellors (S.E.A.P.A.C.) was formed with the Commission acting as consultant.

Provincial Liaison

- The Alcoholism Commission was represented on the Regina Alcohol and Drug Liaison Committee. The committee was organized by the Department of Education and has been in existence for two years. Their long term objective is to provide youth and families in Regina with preventive and ongoing services which are not offered by other agencies.
- The Commission was represented on the advisory committee to the University of Regina Extension Division. The objective of the advisory committee is to develop curriculum guidelines for the Certificate Program in Alcoholism/Chemical Dependencies Studies. A working group was established in 1983-84 to plan for implementation in 1985.
- The Alcoholism Commission continued to maintain representation and involvement in the Saskatchewan Council on Smoking and Health.
- The six basic knowledge training courses (Addictions 1, Addictions 2, Basic Medical Knowledge, Pharmacology, Prevention and Treatment Modalities) were offered in several centres during the year for Commission and allied agency personnel.
- A Solvent Abuse Conference was held March 12-13, 1984 in Regina at the recommendation of the Chief Coroner for the Province of Saskatchewan following investigation into two deaths of young people in 1983 as a result of sniffing of solvents. The conference was attended by 147 representatives of a large spectrum of departments, organizations and agencies involved in health, social services, justice, education and native concerns. Participants evaluated the conference as a success and highlighted prevention as the area requiring the most attention in controlling this type of abuse.

Training Programs

- **Mini-Course:** The Mini-Course is a four and one-half day information and problem solving program on alcohol and other drug abuse. One hundred and twenty-two people attended the 10 mini-course seminars held in 1983-84. Participants included staff of the Commission and funded agencies as well as the general public and interested professionals.
- **Addictions: Services and Knowledge (A.S.K.):** During the course of the year, three A.S.K. Program sessions were held with 37 participants attending. Students then returned to their respective communities and shared the information and experiences gained from the program with peers, parents, teachers and community organizations.

  Participant involvement in both the Mini-Course and A.S.K. Program is facilitated by referrals from Regional Services

Medical Director Dr. D. Cipywnyk speaks on medical aspects at the Solvent Abuse Conference held in Regina in March, 1984, to address serious concerns about this form of substance abuse in the province.

- **Orientation Seminars:** All Commission staff received an *Orientation Kit and Reference Manual* plus a half-day training session on its implementation. One Orientation Seminar was held in October for 10 new Commission staff.

- **Basic Knowledge Courses:** Three new Basic Knowledge Seminars entitled, "Addictions 2", "Basic Medical Knowledge" and "Treatment Modalities" were developed in 1983-84. All six seminars including: "Pharmocology", "Prevention", "Addictions 1", "Addictions 2", "Basic Medical Knowledge", and "Treatment Modalities" were offered in each of Regina and Saskatoon to Commission staff and allied agency personnel. In addition "Pharmacology", "Prevention", "Addictions 1" and "Addictions 2" were offered in Prince Albert to Commission staff and allied agency personnel. A total of 193 participants were involved; 104 staff and 89 allied agency personnel.

- **Practicum:** A practicum is provided through Calder Centre, Saskatoon and Regina Rehabilitation Centre for students and other helping professionals interested in the problems of chemical dependencies. Some of the participants include students from nursing (Degree and Diploma programs), psychiatric nursing, medicine, and social work faculties. The practicum ranges in length from two weeks to three months.

- **Orientation Experiences:** A half day experience aimed at providing an orientation to the rehabilitation program is offered to pharmacy and medical students, and other groups such as geriatric aides, Grade XII Home Economics classes, and Community College groups.

Prevention and Training Division Statistics

	1982-83	1983-84
Print and AV Distribution:		
Pamphlets	153,664	213,298
Folders/Kits/Manuals	1,172	1,325
Posters	2,144	4,501
Films and Video Tapes	1,941	2,251
Promotional Materials (e.g. buttons, bookmarks)		3,822
Public Relations:		
Written Releases	12	10
Speaking Engagements	17	37
Displays	41	31
Training:		
Training Courses (number of days)	104	145
Practicum Students	210	89
Orientation Experience Students	184	97
Library Services:		
Requests for information	107	203
Computer Searches	29	29
Interlibrary loans	64	118
Circulation (books or pamphlets)	345	969

Evaluation and Research Division

The Evaluation and Research Division is responsible for promoting, initiating and conducting research on alcohol and other drug-related disabilities. Research is aimed at planning and evaluating programs and policies with a view to improving service delivery and counter-acting alcohol and other drug abuse. To accomplish these goals the division is focused on four main areas of work.

Policy development and analysis activities focus on the preparation of specific operational policy recommendations as well as broad research based social policy approaches to curtail alcohol availability and resultant problems.

Community information services activities focus on providing up-to-date community based alcohol and drug-related information to phone-in, walk-in, and write-in clients, as well as professionals in the health, education, and legal and research fields.

Management information systems activities focus on the development and maintenance of automated data systems to record and analyze program services provided by the Commission and its funded agencies.

Statistical monitoring system activities focus on the collection, compilation and analysis of a network of statistics bearing on the consumption and adverse consequences of alcohol and other drugs.

Of special note are the following activities in 1983-84:

- A comprehensive community and health region profile was developed for alcohol-related arrests, health services and hospital separations for the 1982 calendar year.
- A 'Fast Facts' publication was developed to provide an up-to-date summary of answers to the most frequently asked questions about alcohol and other drugs.
- A statistical profile report was developed for all clients receiving treatment at the Commission's rehabilitation facilities in 1982-83.
- Existing management information systems were revised and updated and a new funded agency information system developed for implementation April 1, 1984.

Funded Agency Liaison

Ongoing liaison with the 21 funded agencies is an important function. The Board sponsored Interagency Meeting and Program Guidelines Manual are two activities undertaken this year to maintain ongoing liaison and coordination with the funded agencies. The transfer of a staff member to the position of Community Program Consultant has assisted with this liaison.

Regional Services

The major direct delivery system of the Commission is Regional Services. It is organized into three geographic divisions (Northern, Central and Southern) whose main functions are community services and rehabilitation.

Community Services

The purpose of community services is to promote an awareness and understanding of the extensive problems associated with chemical use, and to mobilize Saskatchewan communities into action on alcohol and other drug abuse problems. Through coordinators in 15 regions of Saskatchewan, Regional Services extends the resources of the Commission and works with communities in developing and utilizing a coordinated teamwork approach to enable them to deal with the problems related to all forms of drug abuse.

Of special note are the following activities during 1983-84:

- **Community Development:** In 1983-84, there continued to be a steady increase in the public's awareness of alcohol and other drug problems, particularly with respect to programs for youth. As a result, programs such as "Tough Love" and "Another Chance" (programs for parents with drug and alcohol abusing youth) as well as Families Anonymous became increasingly popular. Other specific programs receiving regional staff assistance included a book display for schools, involvement in Safe Graduation programs, and the A.S.K. (Addiction: Services and Knowledge) and SCOTT (a peer counselling program at Scott Collegiate, Regina) programs for high school students.

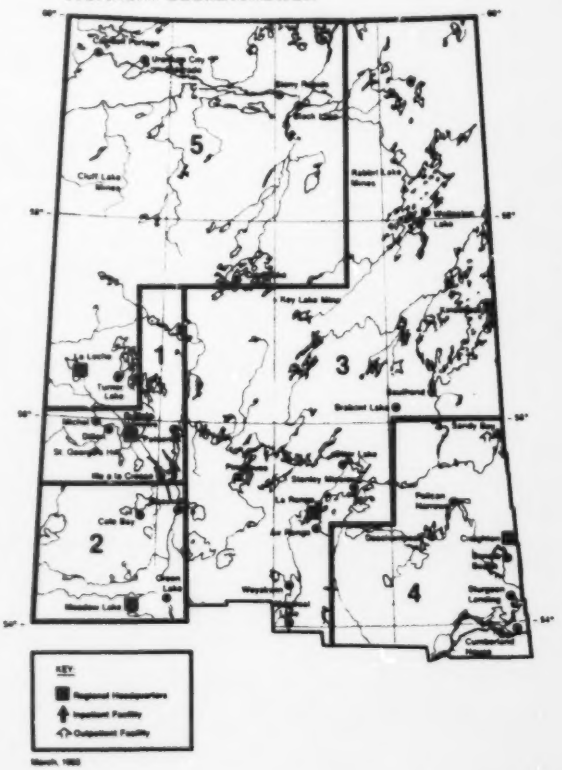
  The regional staff worked extensively with community resources such as educational committees, each level of the school system (from school boards and superintendents to students and parents), employers, unions, churches, service clubs, the justice system, social services and self-help groups. The regional staff assisted in the coordination of community educational programs, acted as a resource to programs, and provided resource materials such as displays, posters, pamphlets and films.
- **Follow-up Services:** The Impaired Driver Treatment Program (I.D.T.P.) operated in all Divisions. It provided follow-up services to 618 clients, as well as family members through individual, family and group counselling. The three participating agencies, the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission, the St. Louis Treatment Centre and the Department of Justice (Probation Services), worked cooperatively to review and refine the program.

Rehabilitation Services

The purpose of rehabilitation services in the Central and Southern Divisions is to coordinate, promote and conduct programs for treating and rehabilitating those persons who are abusing or dependent upon alcohol and/or other drugs. As a component of the rehabilitative process, education and support services are also provided to collaterals such as spouses and children. In addition, the division provides learning experiences for students and staff of agencies working in the chemical dependencies field.

Of special note during 1983-84 is the continuing increase in all types of client requests, especially from youth, parents, schools and other agencies. As a result there have been more frequent group sessions and fewer individual counselling interviews. Greater emphasis was placed on relapse prevention through a lecture program and relapse prevention counselling.

Regional Alcoholism Facilities In Northern Saskatchewan



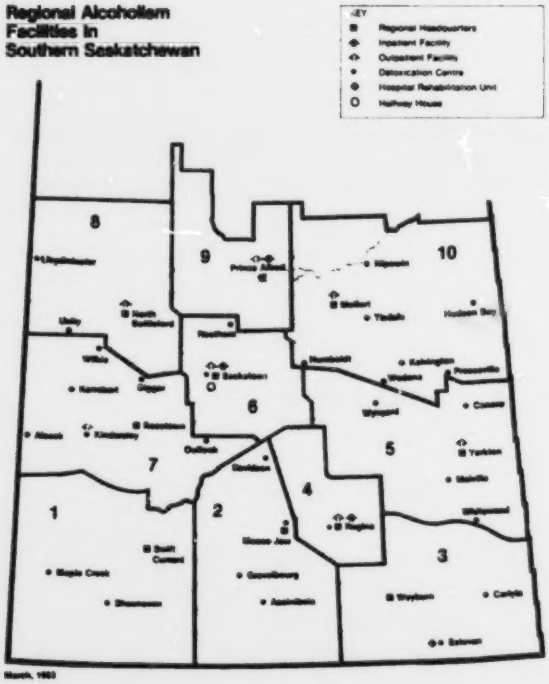
Facilities Operated by the Commission during 1983-84:

Regina Rehabilitation Centre, 2140 Hamilton Street, Regina: This Centre provides day-patient and out-patient programs. During treatment, patients reside in Myers House. Staff at the Centre also supervise a methadone program, with methadone dispensed at the Regina General Hospital.

Calder Centre, 230 Avenue R South, Saskatoon: The Calder Centre provides day-patient and inpatient programs for adults, and provides outpatient and inpatient programs for youth. The Centre has an inpatient capacity for 25 patients and 15 spouses.

Calder Outpatient Clinic, 224 - 4th Avenue South, Saskatoon: The clinic provides group and counselling support services on an outpatient basis.

Regional Alcoholism Facilities in Southern Saskatchewan



Community Services Statistics 1983-84

	1983-84
Client Caseload	
Addicted	773
I.D.T.P.	680
Collateral	296
Total New Caseload	1,749
Community Activities	
Community Contacts	4,040
Community Presentations	984
Audience	27,301
Community Workshops/Seminars	180
Audience	9,681

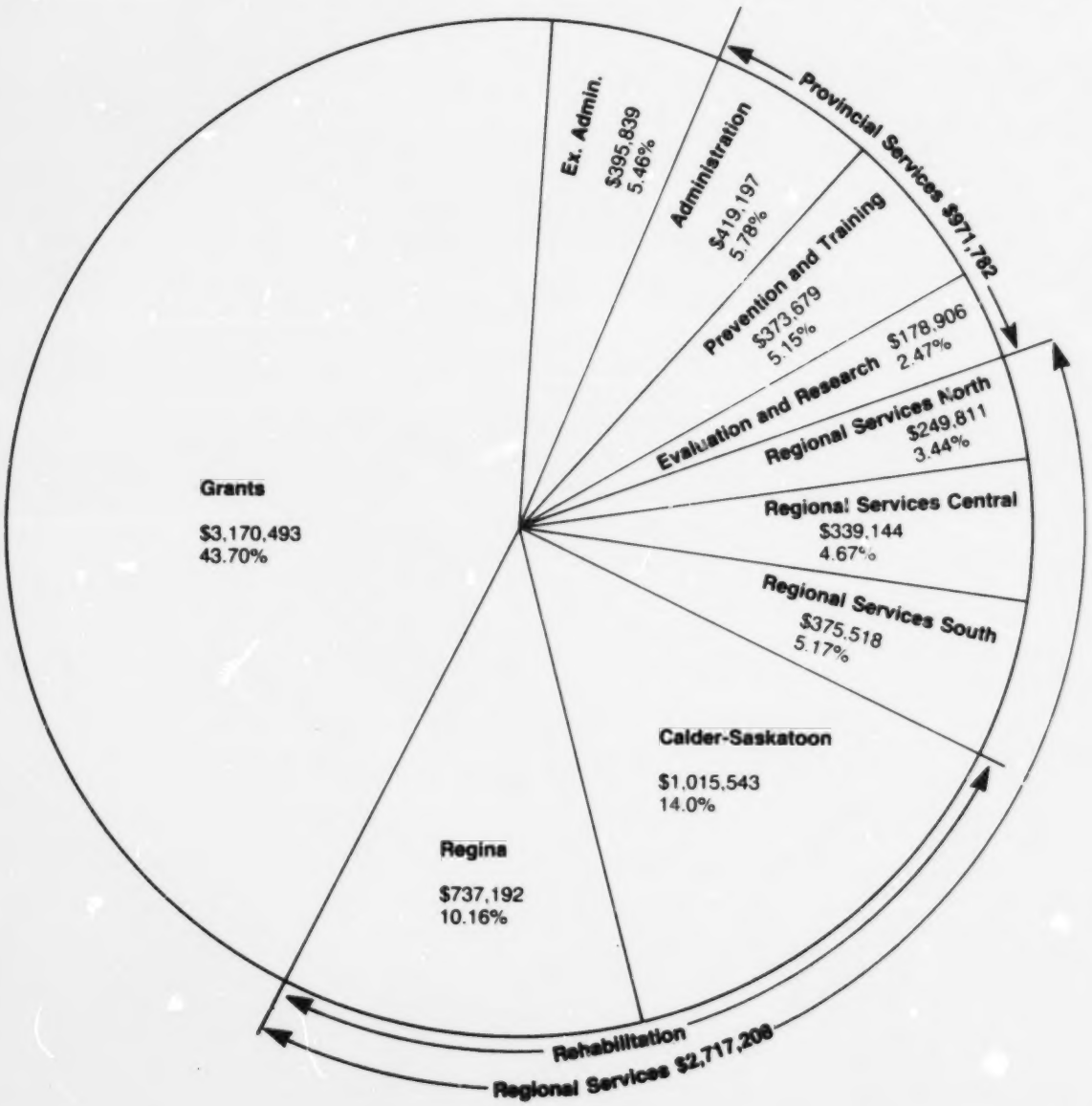
Other programs of an educational nature which Rehabilitation Services provide in Central Region include the Youth Program (Day and Live-in):

	1982-83	1983-84
Youth Program		
Inpatient		
Addicted	6	8
Non Addicted	117	113
Day Patient		
Addicted	1	39
Non Addicted	25	11
Out Patient		
Addicted	21	4
Non Addicted	34	0
"Another Chance" Parent Group		
Number of six week sessions:	6	6
Number of people involved:	54	60

Rehabilitation Caseload, Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission and Funded Agencies, 1983-84

	Alcoholism Commission			Funded Agencies			All Facilities		
	Addicted	Non-Addicted	Total	Addicted	Non-Addicted	Total	Addicted	Non-Addicted	Total
In-Patient:									
Male	615	99	714	3,293	—	3,293	3,908	99	4,007
Female	218	335	553	1,004	—	1,004	1,222	335	1,557
Total (1983-84)	833	434	1,267	4,297	—	4,297	5,130	434	5,564
Patient Days (1983-84)	15,255	5,208	20,463	53,985	—	53,985	69,240	5,208	74,448
Total (1982-83)	432	322	754	4,287	—	4,287	4,719	322	5,041
Patient Days (1982-83)	8,152	3,000	11,152	52,137	—	52,137	60,289	3,000	63,289
Day-Patient:									
Male	103	12	115	—	—	—	103	12	115
Female	30	52	82	—	—	—	30	52	82
Total (1983-84)	133	64	197	—	—	—	133	64	197
Patient Days (1983-84)	2,072	593	2,665	—	—	—	2,072	593	2,665
Total (1982-83)	439	168	607	—	—	—	439	168	607
Patient Days (1982-83)	6,799	2,311	9,110	—	—	—	6,799	2,311	9,110
Out-Patient:									
Male	589	24	613	846	72	918	1,435	96	1,531
Female	401	245	646	415	365	780	816	610	1,426
Total (1983-84)	990	269	1,259	1,261	437	1,698	2,251	706	2,957
Total (1982-83)	1,048	295	1,343	853	195	1,048	1,901	490	2,391
All Clients:									
Male	1,307	135	1,442	4,139	72	4,211	5,446	207	5,653
Female	649	632	1,281	1,419	365	1,784	2,068	997	3,065
Total (1983-84)	1,956	767	2,723	5,558	437	5,995	7,514	1,204	8,718
Patient Days (1983-84)	17,327	5,801	23,128	53,985	—	53,985	71,312	5,801	77,113
Total (1982-83)	1919	785	2,704	5,140	195	5,335	7,059	980	8,039
Patient Days (1982-83)	14,951	5,311	20,262	52,137	—	52,137	67,088	5,311	72,399

The Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission
Expenditure Chart
For the Fiscal Year 1983-84

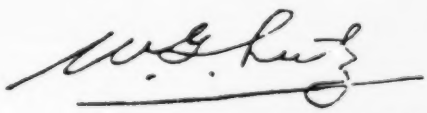


Auditor's Report

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Saskatchewan

I have examined the balance sheet of the general fund and the contingency fund of The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan as at March 31, 1984 and the statements of revenue, expenditure and fund balance and equity in fixed assets for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan as at March 31, 1984 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.



Regina, Saskatchewan
June 29, 1984.

W. G. Lutz, F.C.A.
Provincial Auditor.

The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan
General Fund Balance Sheet
As at March 31

	1984	1983
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 62,785	$220,923
Short-term investments — at cost (which approximates market value)	100,000	—
Accounts receivable	1,128	1,435
Accountable Advances	4,786	6,555
Total current assets	168,699	228,913
Fixed assets at cost (Statement 2) (Note 1)	463,764	458,997
	$632,463	$687,910
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 68,218	$ 78,725
	68,218	78,725
Equity		
Equity in fixed assets (Statement 2) (Note 1)	463,764	458,997
Fund balance (Statement 3)	100,481	150,188
	564,245	609,185
	$632,463	$687,910

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan
General Fund
Statement of Equity in Fixed Assets
Year Ended March 31

	Furniture and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	1984 Total	1983 Total
Balance, beginning of year	$388,380	$70,617	$458,997	$428,169
Add: Purchases	23,367	1,014	24,381	69,945
	411,747	71,631	483,378	498,114
Deduct: Disposals	19,614	—	19,614	39,117
Balance, end of year	$392,133	$71,631	$463,764	$458,997

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan
General Fund
Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Fund Balance
Year Ended March 31

	1984	1983
Revenue:		
Grant from Province of Saskatchewan	$7,109,722	$6,363,593
Other	95,893	124,582
	7,205,615	6,488,175
Collections on behalf of patient care	7,875	9,156
	7,213,490	6,497,331
Expenditures:		
Executive Administration	395,839	353,632
Regional Services		
Regional Services — North	249,811	109,604
— Central	339,144	291,304
— South	375,518	312,887
Calder Rehabilitation Centre	1,015,543	1,022,372
Regina Rehabilitation Centre	737,192	743,219
Provincial Services		
Administration	419,197	337,264
Prevention and Training	373,679	348,008
Evaluation and Research	178,906	150,116
Total all divisions	4,084,829	3,668,406
Grants:		
Argus Campbell Centre	231,220	215,978
Battleford Out-Patient Centre	47,150	64,600
Clearwater Alcohol Rehabilitation Centre	40,000	—
Community Development	5,155	7,583
Crysler Residence	96,010	86,771
Danny Fisher Centre	47,670	56,000
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians	—	108,556
Gusway-Gerry Residence	254,510	232,500
Ile a la Crosse Rehabilitation Centre	236,880	—
Larson Intervention Centre	261,780	243,000
Melfort Out-Patient Centre	57,500	57,500
Native Alcohol Council	325,540	300,000
Native Alcohol Out-Patient and Crisis Centres	127,980	115,000
Native Alcohol Rehabilitation Centres	590,800	550,000
Pine Island Out-Patient Centre	20,000	—
Prince Albert Out-Patient Centre	110,360	105,000
Sandy Bay Rehabilitation Centre	128,412	—
St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre	436,256	462,000
Walter A. 'Slim' Thorpe Centre	110,200	103,000
Yorkton Out-Patient Centre	43,070	39,400
Total grants	3,170,493	2,746,888
	7,255,322	6,415,294
Payments on behalf of patient care	7,875	9,156
	7,263,197	6,424,450
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditure	(49,707)	72,881
Fund balance, beginning of year	150,188	77,307
Fund balance, end of year	$ 100,481	$ 150,188

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan
Contingency Fund
Balance Sheet
As at March 31

	1984	1983
Assets:		
Cash	$ 3,483	$10,545
Short-term investments — at cost (which approximates market value)	49,562	54,589
Accrued interest receivable	60	40
	$53,105	$65,174
Fund Balance:		
Fund balance (Statement 5) (Note 3)	$53,105	$65,174

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan
Contingency Fund
Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Fund Balance
Year Ended March 31

	1984	1983
Revenue:		
Donations	$ 1,910	$ 4,498
Interest	4,473	8,659
	6,383	13,157
Expenditures:		
Special projects	18,452	23,841
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditure	(12,069)	(10,684)
Fund balance, beginning of year	65,174	75,858
Fund balance, end of year (Note 3)	$ 53,105	$ 65,174

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 1984

1. **Accounting Policies**

   a) Fixed Assets

   The Commission follows the policy of charging to current year's expenditure the full cost of all fixed assets purchased during the year. The Commission reports on its balance sheet the costs of all fixed assets owned with a corresponding figure reported as "Equity in Fixed Assets".

   b) Occupancy Costs

   In accordance with government accounting policy, costs such as occupancy costs which are not normally allocated between government agencies are not charged to the Commission. As a result, there are no occupancy costs for the offices of the Executive Administration, Administration, Prevention and Training, and Evaluation and Research.

2. **Legislative Authority**

   The Alcoholism Commission operates under the authority of "The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan Act", R.S.S. 1978. The Commission was created to address matters of addiction to alcohol and other drugs and is charged with providing leadership in research, prevention and treatment in the addictions field. The purpose of the Commission, therefore, is to counteract the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and other drug abuse in Saskatchewan.

3. **Contingency Fund**

   The Contingency Fund is authorized under Section 9 of The Alcoholism Commission of Saskatchewan Act R.S.S. 1978. In accordance with the regulations, only revenue from private sources may be placed in the fund and expenditures may be made for special purposes such as research, travel, scholarships, bursaries, equipment and property. Although the regulations do not specify the accounting treatment of interest earned by the fund, the Commission has adopted the policy of including interest as revenue of the fund.